

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 2, 1914

NUMBER 5

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is **ALL SIZING** and absolutely no water used in its manufacture.

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

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Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

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TRADE MARK

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DRAPER CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.

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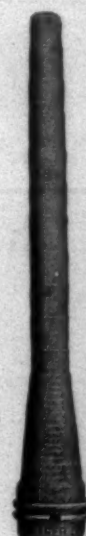
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SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative - JOHN E. HUMPHRIES - Walhalla, S. C.

The Greatest Improvement Made in Cotton
Spinning in Twenty-Five Years.

The Richards-Hinds Tube Roll Guaranteed Claims.

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Less Change of Settings

Extra Strength of Yarn

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Less Waste

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Better Spinning with Improved Product

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START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

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Is the best protector for smokestacks, boiler fronts and metal work
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Has been made for nearly fifty years in one grade only—four colors. It
has proven its great durability over and over again

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CLINCHFIELD COAL

The firm foundation upon
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SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURE

Its high calorific value and
superb firing qualities give
the maximum boiler capac-
ity and fuel economy.

Mined by
THE CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
DANTE VIRGINIA

Sold by
THE CLINCHFIELD FUEL COMPANY
SPARTANBURG S.C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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U. S. to Aid Cotton Trade Abroad

Cotton manufacturers entering international markets in 1913 approximated 900 million dollars, and of this vast sum but 55 1-2 million dollars' worth, or less than 7 per cent was bought from the United States, the producer of over two-thirds of the world's raw cotton. In recognition of this fact, the Department of Commerce, through special agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is making special studies, both at home and abroad, with a view to enlarging the foreign trade in this

porter of cotton goods. The relative standing of the cotton importing countries is: India, 200 million dollars; China, over 100 million; the United States, 65 million; the United Kingdom, 55 million; Germany, 35 million, and the Netherlands, 30 million; while countries importing from 20 to 25 million dollars' worth annually include Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Dutch East Indies, and those receiving from 10 to 20 million dollars' worth annually France, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, the Straits Settlements, Bra-

zile, Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Philippines and Egypt. The United Kingdom supplies about two-thirds of all cotton goods entering the world's international markets, her share being about 600 million dollars, compared with 130 million for Germany, 75 million for France, and 55 million for the United States, our own manufacturers being chiefly occupied in meeting the demands of the home market, which in 1909 exceeded 600 million dollars. The possibility of extending the foreign sales of American cotton goods is apparent from a study of the relation which our own exports bear to the total imports of cotton goods into leading countries of consumption. In most cases that proportion is very small. India, for ex-

ample, imports about 200 millions dollars worth annually, and of this but about one million is supplied by the United States; China, 100 million our share about 8 million; Germany, 35 million, our share one million, and the United Kingdom, largely for resale, 55 million, of which but 5 million is from the United States, while to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, important markets for cotton fabrics, our sales are in each case less than one million dollars annually. Formerly China was the market for from 10 to 30 million dollars' worth increased during the period from 1883 to 1913 from 34.3 million to 65.4 million dollars, a gain of 91 per cent; while exports of the same class increased from 12.8 million to 55.5 million, a gain of 334 per cent; and as imports have actually decreased during more recent years, while exports were increasing, the balance of trade in cotton manufactures is likely to shift soon to the export side. In 1880, when our production of cotton manufactures was 211 million dollars, imports were 32 million and exports 11 million,



Remains of the Textile Building of the A. & M. College at Raleigh, N. C., which was burned last week.

Courtesy Charlotte Observer.

important branch of American industry. An agent of the department is investigating conditions in the Orient, while reports are now in press covering recent investigations in South Africa and the Mediterranean countries, all important importers of textiles.

The Orient is the world's chief market for cotton goods. Into Asia the imports are about 350 million dollars annually, 200 million being taken by India and about 100 million by China; into Europe, about 250 million; North America, 125 million; South America, 75 million, and Oceania and Africa, each about 35 million, these figures being approximately based upon the actual totals for the latest year for which official data are available.

The United States ranks third as an importer and fourth as an ex-

porter of cotton goods. The relative standing of the cotton importing countries is: India, 200 million dollars; China, over 100 million; the United States, 65 million; the United Kingdom, 55 million; Germany, 35 million, and the Netherlands, 30 million; while countries importing from 20 to 25 million dollars' worth annually include Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Dutch East Indies, and those receiving from 10 to 20 million dollars' worth annually France, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, the Straits Settlements, Bra-

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thus supplied about 15 per cent of the domestic consumption. In 1909 domestic production had increased to 628 million, or 40 per cent over that of 1901. A similar increase in the 1909-1913 period would make the production of 1913 over 800 million. Imports in that year were 65 1-2 million and exports 55 1-2 million, suggesting that foreign countries supplied in 1913 but about 8 per cent of the domestic consumption of cotton goods, compared with 15 per cent in 1883. The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States during the calendar year 1913, valued at 65 1-2 million dollars, were slightly less than those of 1912 and 15 million below the high record total of 80 million in 1907. On the other

Imports of cotton goods increased during the period from 1883 to 1913 from 34.3 million to 65.4 million dollars, a gain of 91 per cent; while exports of the same class increased from 12.8 million to 55.5 million, a gain of 334 per cent; and as imports have actually decreased during more recent years, while exports were increasing, the balance of trade in cotton manufactures is likely to shift soon to the export side. In 1880, when our production of cotton manufactures was 211 million dollars, imports were 32 million and exports 11 million,

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(Continued on Page 5.)

Fourth National Textile Exhibition

Mechanics Building, Boston, April 27 to May 2, 1914

An extract of a letter received from a representative of one of the largest Textile Supply Houses in America:

"Having quite recently returned from a trip through parts of North and South Carolina, I am very much pleased to be able to advise you that I found a great deal of interest in the coming Textile Exhibition amongst the Cotton Mill Officials, and in almost every mill which I visited, found that someone would most likely be in Boston while the Exhibition is on, some having already engaged quarters at the Hotels, and from information which I obtained while there, it would seem to me that there will be a very strong representation of the Southern Cotton Mill Industry."

While this refers to the Southern attitude, yet the same reports are coming to us from all parts of the country.

**DOES THIS MEAN ANYTHING TO YOU, MR. MANUFACTURER?
ARE YOU REPRESENTED?
SEND FOR A LIST OF EXHIBITORS.**

Address all communications to

CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Sec'y and General Manager.
Executive Offices, 5 Park Square, Boston.

New Link-Belt Data Book on Silent Chain Drives.

For the first time in history, an Engineering Data Book has been published by a manufacturing con-

Data Book No. 125 describes many uses of Silent Chain for the efficient transmission of power and gives specific reasons and illustrations showing application in a large variety of uses.

transmit any amount of power quietly. Over 200,000 installations, we understand, were drawn upon for the information contained in this data book.

The book is the only work of its kind and consists of 112 pages, bound in flexible red cover. Copies can be obtained free of charge by addressing the manufacturers, Link-Belt company, 39th street and Stewart avenue, Chicago.

Keever Bros. Company.

After long years of experience in the starch business Dr. A. S. Keever withdrew about two years ago from that industry in order to engage in the manufacture of sizing compounds which he had invented and he established the Keever Manufacturing Company at Newark, N. J.

That company has had an unusually successful record and now enjoys a very large trade with the Southern cotton mills.

The special product which they sell to the Southern mills is "K. B. Special Sizing Compound" and they claim that after rigid test in the mills it has proved its ability to improve the product, increase the output, and reduce the cost.

In their circulars they have the following to say regarding this product:

"K. B. Special Sizing Compound is guaranteed to be free from water. It causes complete dissolution of the starch globules. Hence, it always produces—with corn starch—equal and often better results than

can be obtained with potato or any other starch. It gives the potato starch feel to the fabric. The use of "K. B." Special Sizing Compound produces a well-filled, smooth, round, strong and elastic yarn that weaves perfectly. Thus its use greatly reduces loom breakage.

"K. B." Special Sizing Compound is guaranteed not to sour in the tanks for two days after boiling. It saves at least 10 per cent of starch. Use one pound of "K. B." to eleven pounds of starch. Not other ingredients are needed."

The following are also extracts from their circulars:

"Makastarch"

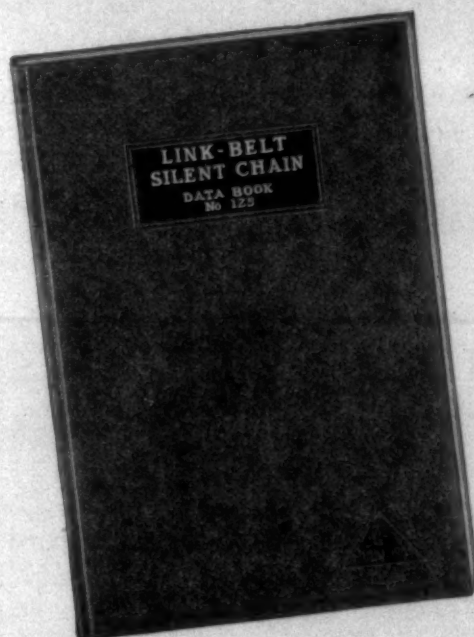
"As the name implies, "Makastarch" literally makes starch. This it does by increasing the efficiency of starch so greatly that much less is needed. It causes perfect penetration by thoroughly dissolving the starch globules. Use it with any starch. When "Makastarch" is used, a beautiful finish results. This is because the starch is driven into the yarn instead of being merely coated upon the surface."

Keever's Blue Ribbon Sizing.

"This sizing compound is especially made for mills that require a good quality "side" at a very low price. It keeps in any climate. On coarse yarn and low counts up to 30 yarn, it produces splendid results."

Keever's Softening Oil.

"This oil is guaranteed to be pure, entirely free from water, and to contain no injurious ingredients. It is the highest quality softening oil sold at any price. Its use will make



cern which will enable users of power to select the correct Silent Chain Drives for their work and determine exact costs from list prices shown in the book.

Besides giving complete engineering information on Silent Chain Driving in simple and compact form,

Link-Belt Silent Chain is a series of links connected by joints which consist of segmental case-hardened bushings and case-hardened steel pins. The chain is as flexible as a leather belt—as positive as a gear. Its rated efficiency is 98.2 per cent on actual test. It will

a material cost cut."

R. T. Grant of Atlanta, Ga., represents Keever Bros. Company in Georgia and Alabama, while B. Lewis of Greenville, S. C., represents them in North Carolina and South Carolina. Dr. A. S. Keever also makes frequent trips to the South as he is much interested in his products and likes to keep in close touch with the mills.

Mason Machine Works.

The Mason Machine Works of Taunton have completed negotiations with the Henry A. Wise Wood Co. of New York to build all their printing presses for the next ten years. This means that between two and three hundred additional hands will be employed. The same company are also to build all the machines for the next three years, for the Autoplate Company of America. These contracts of course, involve several million dollars.

Although the Mason Machine Works are builders of cotton mill machinery the fact that they undertake the building of other kinds of machinery is no new departure for them since they have always done more or less business in those lines. During the present depressed condition of the cotton mill machinery market the Mason Machine Works are to be congratulated on their enterprise and success in having secured business in another line sufficient to keep their large plant working on full time and with full force. The principal business, however, of the Mason Machine Works has always been and will always be the building of cotton mill machinery. Their shops are larger, better arranged and better equipped than ever for the building of cotton mill machinery. They are up to date in every respect and their facilities for manufacturing and handling cotton mill machinery are equal to that of any similar concern in the country.—Commercial Bulletin.

U. S. to Aid Cotton Goods Trade Abroad.

(Continued from Page 3.)

hand, the exportation of cotton manufactures in 1913, 55 1-2 million dollars, was, with the exception of 1908, the largest on record and within 1 million dollars of the high record established in that year, when heavy shipments to China, following the close of the Russo-Japanese war, swelled the total to unusual proportions.

The lower grades of cotton goods form the bulk of the exports, while more highly finished products constitute most of the imports of cotton manufactures. About three-fifths of the cotton manufactures exported last year consisted of cloths, 467 million yards, with an average valuation of 7 cents per yard, having left the country in 1913. Laces, embroideries and like articles contributed over one-half of the total value of cotton goods imported, the total for that group having been 34 million dollars out of an aggregate importation of 65 1-2 million, while the 46 1-2 million yards of cotton cloths imported were valued at 9 million dollars, or 19 cents per yard, exclusive of duties paid.

Other cotton goods imported included hosiery, 21 1-2 million dollars; plushes and velvets, 2 1-2 millions, and yarn and thread, 3 3-4 millions. American made laces and embroideries are beginning to enter foreign fields, their total exports in 1913 having been \$108,462, and those for December alone \$20,257, compared with \$9,329 in December, 1912.

China took one-fourth of the American cotton cloths, exported in 1913. Out of 467 million yards exported in that year, 116 million went to China, compared with 563 million in 1905, and 92 million went to the Philippines; while Adeo, Cuba, Hayti, other West Indies, Canada, Columbia, and other South America, as a whole, each took between 20 and 30 million dollars' worth, and Central American republics, as a whole, 34 million. In addition to the sales to foreign countries, 41 million yards were shipped to Porto Rico and 9 million to Hawaii, these islands having taken, in 1913, 7 million dollars' worth of cotton goods from the mainland, compared with 2 1-2 million in 1903.

Our imported cotton laces and embroideries are mostly from Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and Germany; cotton cloths, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France, and cotton knit goods, almost exclusively from Germany.

An Old Trick to a New Use.

An old trick is being revived now that there is a better opportunity to play on the prejudices of those consumers who favor foreign made merchandise and who believe that there is nothing equal to it. A new feature about it is its widespread application. Like the West Indian selling cigars in this country a pseudo foreigner enters and presents the card of the firm of foreign manufacturers of high class fabrics and delivers himself of the story that he comes regularly to this country and sells his samples when through with them to the consumer. The goods are invariably in suit pattern lengths. One of their number recently picturesquely explained that his goods were "pure heather dyed," explaining by this that "the roots of heather were dug up and crushed to produce the dye sought for, also that in the month of June the leaves of heather were plucked for the same purpose." He was unable, however, to state whether it was necessary to perform this operation in the daytime or by moonlight. The goods were 60 inches wide and as a rule the price asked is around \$3 a yard. This is a mark from which they will trade down. The public likes to be fooled and gets it. Some otherwise rational beings have been known to "fall" for this.—Trade Record.

The stage-drivers in Yellowstone Park are bothered considerably by the foolish questions asked by their passengers, and often resort to satirical answers. Once a lady tourist who seemed deeply interested in the hot springs inquired:

"Driver, do these springs freeze over in winter?"

"Oh, yes, yes; a lady was skating here last winter and broke through and got her foot scalded."—Ex.

ROLLER, CLEARER, SLASHER CLOTHS

To be sure of getting Roller, Clearer and Slasher cloths of uniform quality exactly filling your requirements, order the products of the

American Felt Company

TRADE MARK



This trade-mark on every yard of our Roller, Clearer and Slasher cloths, means best quality, best service and best prices. It is the guarantee of the oldest and largest manufacturer in America of Felts for all purposes.

ORDER THIS BRAND

If your Mill Supply House is out of stock, we will ship to you direct.

BOSTON
103 Bedford Street

NEW YORK
114 E. 13th Street

Dextrin Solution

As early as the year 1890 the author had worked out a process for converting starch suspended in water into Dextrin by means of acids or salts at a high pressure, this method being employed on a large scale. Dextrin has the advantage that it does not dry to a hard film and cause a change in the shade of the dyed material on finishing, as in the case of starch. Moreover, Dextrin finishes are transparent, and more easily applied.

The older method of roasting starch in the presence of certain substances was costly, and hence attempts were made to obtain either aqueous solutions of Dextrine, or finishes containing Dextrin. By the action of a concentrated solution of Magnesium Chloride on starch at the ordinary temperature, Abadis obtained a resinous mass. Similarly, by the action of Calcium Chloride at the boil, Fluckiger obtained a gummy mass. The author found that it was best to use Magnesium Chloride, together with Calcium Chloride, experiments being carried out with Farina. Boiling at ordinary pressure for 6 hours a mass was obtained which was turned blue by Iodine, and did not reduce Fehling's solution. The conditions of temperature, pressure and duration of action were then altered, working in an autoclave. All five atmospheres pressure, 5 per cent of Calcium Chloride and 5 per cent of Magnesium Chloride (calculated on the weight of starch used) gave, after three hours and forty minutes, a clear, slightly yellow Dextrin solution. On finishing Indigo-dyed materials with this solution, the shade was only slightly affected, and the finish was less hygroscopic than the usual Dextrin finish. On adding a smaller amount of the mixture of the chlorides, the solution obtained was not so pure, even after much longer heating. Addition of more chloride made the finish more hygroscopic. During the process, the first stage consist of the formation of a gelatinous mass; soluble starch is next formed, and then a mixture of various intermediate products is obtained, as shown by the Iodine test, which gives bluish-violet, brown and then yellowish colorations, corresponding to Achroamyl-, and Erythro-Dextrin. If the heating is carried on for too long a period, a dark-brown solution, which reduces Fehling's solution, is obtained. This solution has an odor of caramel and is very sweet; finishes obtained by its use are so hygroscopic that they are quite useless. By using soluble starch, or a mixture of starch and Dextrin, or Dextrin and sugar, hard or mellow finishes may be obtained at will.

Zinc Chloride has a similar action on starch. As the action of these various salts is considered to be due to their weak acid action, the action of various strong acids was examined. By Lindtner's method of treating starch with acid in the cold, only soluble starch was produced. On heating under pressure with Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphurous Acid, Boric Acid or Bisul-

phite, the first two acids were found to have a very energetic action, giving very hygroscopic finishes; Boric Acid was found to have only a slight action on starch, 10 per cent Bisulphite solution having even less action.

The first stage of the process, during which the mass becomes gelatinous, lasts about an hour, and from the time that Dextrin commences to be formed, the solution rapidly becomes less viscous. It was shown that the addition of commercial Dextrin accelerated the conversion of the starch into Dextrin, but it was found that the Dextrin obtained by the new process could not be used to accelerate this conversion. This peculiar behavior was eventually traced to the presence of Nitric Acid in the commercial Dextrin used. The amount of Nitric Acid present in the commercial Dextrin was then added to the starch, and gave a rapid conversion into a clear Dextrin solution. The proportions used were as follows, working at 2 1-2 atmospheres for at least 25 minutes:

1500 grms. Farina.
10.2 grms. Nitric Acid (30° Tw.)
22.50 grms. Water.

The copper vessels used are scarcely attacked, being in good condition after using for 20 years. Other oxidizing agents, such as Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and Chromic Acid give good results on using larger amounts. Critic and Oxalic Acids do not give such good results at Nitric Acid.

Finishes obtained by Deri's method (Farb. Ztg., 1912, p. 61), using alkaline oxidizing agents, do not remain clear for such long period, and alter the shade of dyed goods more than those obtained by using acid catalytic agents.

A good Dextrin solution prepared from starch should only contain a very small amount of insoluble matter, not more than 10 to 12 per cent of sugar, and the Iodine test should give a reddish-violet color. It is to be noted that the source and method of preparation of the starch, the impurities from the steam boilers and the construction of the apparatus, all affect the result.—Textile Colorist.

Hydro Colors on Cotton Yarn.

Upon going to press, we are in receipt of a substantially bound and interesting volume entitled "Hydron Colors on Cotton Yarn," just published by the Cassella Color Company, New York, and which, without doubt, will prove of great value to dyers of fast colors upon cotton yarn. For a long time the demand has been for fast and faster colors for this class of work and it seems that the present volume appears at a time when interest in such work, is on the increase.

Manufacturers of yarn dyed cotton fabrics, their designers and dyers, will without doubt be much interested in the very range of shades made possible since the introduction of this interesting group of dyestuffs. The volume contains a series of considerably over 100

CLEAN FLOORS MEANS LOWEST FIRE RISK
SPECIAL
SAVOGRAN 1 pound makes 2 gallons Jelly or soft soap.
Soft Soap Powder In this way barrel lasts twice as long.
Prices and further details on request.
ALSO REGULAR WHITE STAR SAVOGRAN IF PREFERRED
INDIA ALKALI WORKS, Boston, Mass.

SOUTHERN DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Southern Selling Agents for NATIONAL GUM AND MICA COMPANY
Direct and Sulphur Colors, Potato Starches, Sago Flour, Sizing Compounds
Finishing Pastes, Cotton Softeners and Weighteners, All Kinds Gums,
Glues and Adhesives
Special information free by Practical Men on Dyeing, Bleaching, Sizing, Weighting and
Finishing all kinds of goods. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda carried in stock in Charlotte.
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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings FOR ALL TEXTILES Soaps and Softeners

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644-52 Greenwich St., NEW YORK
Southern Office: Commercial National Bank Bldg, Charlotte
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SIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MATERIALS
FAST VAT DYES--INDIGO

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickersin. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete Cotton Mill Equipment

The Best Advice is Obtained from Specialists

PICKING MACHINERY AND CARDS
POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

DRAWING AND ROVING MACHINERY
WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY
FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

SPOOLING AND WINDING MACHINERY
EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO.
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Northern Office

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dyeings, each of ample size to permit intelligent judging and comparison of shades against each other, and the description of the technical process is sufficiently full to enable the practical dyer to master the simple part of applying colors of such fastness to cotton. Besides detailing the methods for dissolving the colors and dyes, there are also a number of valuable suggestions regarding the method of producing combinations with these colors with the object of producing compounds or mode shades and including the employment of iron, mordants, saddenings for Hydron shades, parborate and other treatments, together with an interesting section on the use of the Hydron Colors for machine dyeing.

A copy of this volume should be in the hands of every cotton dyer and no doubt the Cassella Color Company or any of its branches will be pleased to mail a copy upon request.

Saving the Waste.

The incapability of the world to furnish a sufficient quantity of raw cotton required by a vast and ever-expanding cotton industry, has failed, as has been proved by experience. It has been found impossible to produce enough cotton to supply the demand, although it is possible to cultivate cotton over almost the whole of the inter-tropical and in many of the temperate portions of the globe. Such conditions call for a remedy, so that a few suggestions with the idea of helping out are in

order.

Our first suggestion to the manufacturers is to see how much good staple is being wasted in his plant. The second is to see whether some of this waste fibre cannot be used again.

The amount of removable matter in cotton varies greatly, and even in different growths of the same variety constant practice is necessary to become a good judge of cotton, so as to properly set the different arrangements on different machines in order to extract the foreign matter.

Very few mills have an effective method by which proper attention is given to the grid bars, and stripping plates, and for this reason we have contended that an overseer of carding able to sample the droppings on the pickers, and the strippings on the cards, and also able to judge the distance at which they should be set to save the long fibres, is worth his weight in gold to any plant. But how many carders take the pains to sample the droppings of the pickers and the strippings from the cards? How many cards have adjustable front knife plates to enable the good carder to adjust them so as to save for his plant the long fibres that are allowed to pass on to the waste house?

These questions are important. In some mills we find the grid bars are opened for dirty stock and closed for clean stock. When the bars are opened small pieces of leather are cut and placed between the bars so as to hold them the desired distance apart. In some cases one or more

bars must be removed. On the other hand, in some mills, no matter what kind of stock is run, the grid bars are never disturbed.

To prove that proper setting of the stripping plates on all cards will save much good fibre for any plant, make the following test. Set the front knife plate almost to touch from the cylinder, and it will be found that very little, if any, stripping will be extracted. Next set the front knife plate to 250-1000 gauge, and you will find that much long fibre will be extracted. Therefore, we must set between these two extremes, and this requires the best judgment and experience. Did you ever hear of a carder going around with the grinder setting the front knife plate? Let us be honest and admit that what we have pointed out is sadly neglected in most mills. In justice to many good carders, however, it must be said that there are many cards on the market that have stationary front knife plates.

Our only aim is simply to save a little good cotton for some worried manufacturer, so that the question is how much waste can be used to good advantage.

We know of a few manufacturers that use the droppings from the pickers to good advantage, and also the cleaner waste from the card and spinning rooms. The stock is made to pass through what is known as a duster, and then run through a picker and formed into a lap. This waste is sold from 10 to 12 cents per pound in the form of a lap, and sold for different purposes, such as for upholstering. The price of this

waste before dusted and made into a lap is sold as a rule from 1 1-2 to 3c. per pound.

It is very easy to make a duster, as it consists only of a small wooden cylinder with about thirty pegs about three inches long scattered and inserted on the surface of the wooden cylinder. Under the cylinder a screen is placed to prevent the waste from falling to the floor at the same time allow only the dirt to fall through. The screening is similar to that used for sieving ashes.

It is safe to say that many large plans could increase their dividends by following these suggestions.—Wm. Shaw in Canadian Textile Journal.

A Presbyterian minister by the name of Haynes was once traveling through the wilds of West Virginia. On Sunday evening late he called a halt at a log cabin by the road and gave a halloo, when a woman came to the door.

Haynes said: "Where is your husband?"

"He went coon hunting. He killed two whoppin' big coons last Sunday."

"Doesn't your husband fear the Lord?"

"Oh, yes; he always takes his gun with him."

"Are there any Presbyterians in this country?"

"I don't know whether he has killed 'any' Presbyterians or not. You can go out to the shed and look at the hides and see."—National Monthly.

Ball Bearings on Looms

W. A. Hutton before Manchester School Textile Society

Apart from the picking, the power required by the loom is mainly due to frictional resistances at the various bearings, treadles, bowls, etc., and these resistances can only be reduced by improved construction of these parts.

Considerable interest is being taken at present by loom makers, both in this country and abroad, in the application of ball bearings to the loom. So far little has been done in this direction, and the reason is not far to seek, being entirely one of cost. There can be no doubt that a loom fitted throughout with ball bearings would run more smoothly, would consume less power, and would leave better cloth, both on account of the more regular running and on account of the more perfect lubricating arrangements, which would practically do away with the risk of oil getting on the cloth, than a loom as at present constructed. The question whether the cost of ball bearings would be justified is one which is not easily answered, owing to the fact that no actual data are available. From the point of power reduction only, it seems clear that the gain would not make up for the increased cost of the loom. In the case of a plain loom, requiring, say, 1-3 H. P., this would be reduced to about 1-4 H. P. by the introduction of ball bearings on the crankshaft, the bottom shaft, and the crank bearings; but the cost of these ball bearings, according to a well-known maker's price list, would nearly double the cost of the loom.

The greatest advantage to be derived from ball bearings would be in connection with lubrication. The bearings, being grease-tight, would require practically no attention from one year's end to the other, and the quality of the lubricant required would be almost negligible. At the same time, as already mentioned, there would be no chance of the lubricant getting on the yarn or cloth, and a common fault would thereby be avoided. Probably the most offending bearing in this respect is that at the crankpins due to centrifugal force throwing out the oil, and for the same reason this bearing is a difficult one to keep well lubricated and in the

good working condition essential to the smooth running of the slay. Such being the case, it is not surprising to learn that this position has been suggested as the one most suitable for a ball bearing, although the construction of the crankshaft will have to be altered, and instead of a solid forging it will have to be made in three pieces, connected together at the crankpins to permit of the solid ball races being placed on these pins.

When all these advantages, which would certainly accrue from the use of ball bearings, are considered, it will be evident that the matter is of considerable importance, and that the attention which is being given to it is justified. It should not be very difficult to find out the reduction in power and in expenditure for lubricating oil; but it will not be so easy to put any definite value on the improvement in the cloth, and the price of the bearings will probably restrict their use, for the present, to looms weaving high-class goods.

Balancing.—The excessive vibration which attends the running of practically all power-loom has already been commented upon, and there can be little doubt that one of the most important improvements in power-loom construction will be the balancing of the various parts so as to reduce, to a great extent, this vibration. Very little attention has so far been given to this point by loom makers, and the only instance among the forty-odd looms in the School is the Northrop loom, the crankshaft of which is partially balanced by rotating masses cast on the brake pulleys.

The vibration set up in a loom is due to several causes. Part of it can be traced to unbalanced rotating masses such as the crank webs and pins on the crankshaft; the picking and other tappets on the bottom shaft; and the unbalanced cone and arm on the upright picking shaft in an overpick loom. The balancing of these rotating masses is a comparatively easy matter, since complete balance can be produced in such a case by the addition of other rotating masses, whose weights and position can be determined either by method in the workshop, the latter

being generally the better. The most serious vibrations, however, are set up by the to-and-fro movement of the slay and swords, and by calculation or by an experimental the action of the picking mechanism.

Balancing of the Slay.—The heavy reciprocating mass of the slay could only be balanced properly by the addition of another reciprocating mass which always moved in the opposite direction to the movement of the slay. Such a method is hardly practicable, as it would considerably complicate both the construction and working of the loom, would add considerably to the cost of construction, and would increase the power consumption, owing to the increased number of rubbing surfaces. Unbalanced reciprocating masses of this kind are frequently balanced in a partial manner by the addition of rotating masses; and by the placing of such masses in correct position on the crankshaft the to-and-fro vibration due to the slay would be very much reduced. At the same time, however, the introduction of these masses, while reducing the to-and-fro vibration, would set up fresh vibrations in a vertical direction, and these, although not so serious as the other, would certainly be far from desirable.

The only other way in which this vibration can be reduced is by reducing the weight of the reciprocating slay and swords, the vibratory force being in direct proportion to the weight of these parts. This question whether it is possible to reduce to any considerable extent the weight of these parts, is one which must be asked by anyone who has studied this question of vibration, and in reply one is led to ask if it is absolutely essential that all the parts at present moving with the slay must of necessity do so. As a matter of fact, the only part that must be removed to and fro is the reed, with the necessary framework to carry it, and possibly a light raceboard as has already been pointed out, the beating up in an ordinary loom is not effected by a sharp blow from a quickly moving reed, but by a pushing action from a slowly moving reed, and a

heavy slay can have little advantage in beating up over a light one if the latter is made of sufficient rigidity. The ideal beating-up mechanism would therefore appear to be a light but very rigid reed and supporting frame. The shuttle boxes need not of necessity move with the reed; they could very well be fixed, although this would necessitate the reed pausing in its movement when full back, to allow of the passage of the shuttle between the stationary shuttle boxes. This might be done by driving the reed by means of cams or some similar contrivance.

The advantages of such an arrangement, if the difficulties could be successfully overcome (and they do not appear to be insuperable), would be many. In the first place, the very light moving part would reduce to a minimum the vibrations due to these moving parts. The picking mechanism could be designed to work more satisfactory if the shuttle-boxes were stationary, and the passage of the shuttle through the warp would be a much simpler operation with the reed and slay stationary than it is at present.

In the event of a shuttle failing to reach the shuttle-box in time, the reed would be stationary when that happened, and the stopping of the moving parts of the loom could be effected more easily and with less risk of damage to the warp and to the loom itself than is the case under the existing conditions. Finally, we come to the effect of picking, and no suitable means of counteracting the vibration set up in this way has yet been found. The forces causing this vibration are of very considerable magnitude. Whenever a pick is delivered or the shuttle stopped, a force—which will have a maximum value of from 800 to 1000 lbs. in an ordinary plain loom—is applied to the frame-work, setting up an objectionable endways vibration. This is rendered worse during the delivery of the pick in a cone-pick motion by the action of the tappet on the cone, and the vibration set up by such a picking motion is more noticeable than in a side-lever underpick motion.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Many Discussion Articles.

We are very glad to see the amount of interest that is being taken at the present time in our discussion page. This week we have more articles than space will allow us to print and one or two answers including an especially good one to the recent questions by E. C. Hendrick will have to wait until next week.

This is our readers page and we always appreciate the articles that are contributed to it. Everyone who has anything of a practical nature to say is welcome to say it here.

What is a Kilwatt Hour.

Editor:

I would like to know what is meant by the term kilowatt hour in electricity.

W. A.

What is Babbitt Metal?

Editor:

Please ask the following questions on your discussion page: What is babbitt metal made of.

H. P.

Answer to R. M.

Editor:

Soda mixture is made by dissolving common sal-soda 5 lbs. in 40 gallons of water and stirring thoroughly. When needed for use about 1 gallon of this is mixed with pint of engine oil.

M. H.

Weight of Cloth.

Editor:

If piece of cloth 30 inches wide is made of 30s warp and 22s filling and has 64 warp threads to the inch and 60 picks, how would you figure the weight of it? Please get this figured on your practical page.

A. J. B.

Answer to Slubber.

Editor:

In answer to "Slubber" I would suggest that he overhaul his slubber and have all of the spindles taken out, the bolsters swabbed out and cleaned thoroughly. The speed of the frame will diminish when the carriage runs to the bottom or makes the change at the top of the bobbin. This makes a tight tension at the top of the bobbin, and as the builder takes up the carriages does not have so far to run down and that relieves the tightness and allows the bobbins to be built in a cone like shape. I believe that if Slubber will take these instructions he will get results and there will be no strain at one end of the bobbin than there is at the other.

J. F. F.

Answer to J. D.

Editor:

"J. D." wants to know what causes one end on ring spinning to catch on another and run doubling

after passing through the rolls. It is caused from air. When a thread breaks, if any air is blowing, it carries the end to the next end before the lap stick catches it. The best thing is to keep the windows closed when the wind is blowing. Move the lap stick out closer to the end, as this will help some. Mark each spinner's yarn with crayon, and make all spinners wind all doubling they find in running. You will never stop all doublings, but if you will follow the above you will stop about 75 per cent of it.

To stop roving from running around the middle steel roll, take all weight off of the middle roll, close the rolls up one-sixteenth inch under stock. You will stop about 95 per cent of laps on the middle roll and will not have any more cockle yarn.

I had the same trouble on my spinning until I changed above. Laps on the middle roll and doublings yarn is almost a thing of the past with me now.

This is the experience of one who has been spinning long staple cotton for the past fifteen years.

J. A. J.

Answer to Slubber.

Editor:

In answer to Slubber in regards to the tension on his slubbers, will say that on frames that have the regular horse-head and train of gears, the bobbin shaft looses nearly one-quarter of a revolution while the carriage is going down and gains it back while the carriage is coming up. That causes part of the variation in his tension. If his frame is not level and the spindle and bobbin rails are not in line with each other, there will be more load on the cone belt when the carriage is at the bottom than there is at any other time.

But Slubber states his frames don't give much trouble until about half full. I would judge by that, that he is not laying his roving close enough on his bobbin and I think one tooth smaller lay gear will stop most of his trouble.

Anchor.

Answer to Roving.

Editor:

The conditions mentioned as occurring by "Roving" look a little puzzling at first sight. It is a well established fact that yarn spun from doubling roving will break stronger than the same size yarn spun from single roving, notwithstanding the fact that the latter may be made out of the same stock, spun on the same frame, at the same speed and have the same amount of twist. This is due to the fact that yarn spun from double roving does not show the variations in size as yarn spun from single roving. It is usually more even and hence will give a more uniform breaking strength. Hence we would expect and usually find that the yarn spun

with double roving will run better.

There are exceptions to all rules and we are continually running across odd and curious facts. There are a good many points that would cause our spinning to run bad, some of which happen on the roving frames and do not necessarily show up until we try to convert this roving into yarn. If all the other conditions on the spinning frame remain identically the same and the 2.50 and 3.20 hank rovings are made with the same care and neither show any serious defects, then the only point of difference in the two sets of conditions mentioned by your correspondent is the amount of draft present in the two cases and it is possible that therein lies the solution to the problem. He is using a draft of 10.32 with the double roving and about 6.63 with the single roving. This latter is a light draft for spinning with single roving, while the 10.32 draft used with the double roving is full heavy and may be just enough to cause a large percentage of broken ends. It is possible for the single roving with a light draft to run well and still give a yarn that breaks light whereas the same stock spun with a heavy draft from double roving would not hold up under the extra draft. This yarn at the same time should break a little heavier than the yarn spun from single roving.

Bart.

Answer to Question About Pickers.

Editor:

A few weeks ago I read a question in the Textile Bulletin in regard to trouble with the lap roll running into the face of the front piece (fiddle back) or side piece over large calendar rolls on pickers.

I have had the same trouble and I would advise that the frame be leveled and the lay racks be made the same height. This can be done

by changing the position of keeway in the lap rack pinion. See that both ends of the lap roll are the same size where the lap rack rests upon it. When all of this is attended to there remains still another source of possible trouble, that is, the small rollers in the lap rack. They cause a lot of trouble, making soft laps, broken lap rolls and gears. If one of the rollers is smaller than the others it would produce the same effect as the lap rack level. Having more friction on one end than on the other causes the lap rolls to run into the fiddle back. Those rollers are sometimes not true and at such times they should be taken to the lathe and turned true. Sometimes they (the smaller rolls in lap rack) will run for awhile and stop, causing a lot of unnecessary friction and either making soft laps, broken rolls or gears, or the lap rack eventually. After the face of the fiddle back has been worn it can be fixed by putting a piece in it—the way some one answered this question. However, that is not a remedy, it is patching a piece of machinery instead of keeping it from being broken.

H. C. M.

Whitin Machine Works on Full Time.

The foundry of the Whiting Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., which has been running on a five-day a week schedule for more than a year, resumed a full time schedule last week, by running Saturday. The spinning department is working nights.

Not at All.

First Grad.—My wife's gone to the West Indies.
Second G.—Jamacia?
First G.—No, she wanted to go.—Ex.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill
Town
Number of spindles
(Give exact number).
Number of looms
(Give exact number).
..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2

The New York Meeting.

The meetings of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on April 27 and 28th.

The Convention will extend through only two days, and it is now proposed that the sessions of the Convention will be held as follows:

April 27th.—2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M. to midnight (banquet).

April 28th.—10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

From New York most of the members will go to Boston to attend the Textile Machinery Exhibit which will last the entire week of April 27 to May 2d.

A number of mill superintendents and overseers who do not care to attend the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at New York will go direct to Boston and many of these will go by Norfolk, Va., taking the Merchants' & Miners' Steamship Line Saturday afternoon, April 25th, and after spending Sunday on the ocean reach Boston Monday morning, April 27th. Those who go this way will probably return by rail, stopping at New York, Washington and other points.

Relations Between Employers and Operatives.

The textile industry of the South has always been proud of the friendly relations that have existed between the mill owners and the operatives for the same feeling probably does not exist in any other large industry in this country. The mill presidents and treasurers and those who control the mills have always shown an active personal interest in the welfare of the operatives and have always stood ready to do what they could to better their conditions.

The wages that have been paid have been reasonable and while not quite as high as in some sections of the country, they have always been as high in proportion to the cost of living, for the cost of living is less in the mill centers of the South than in other parts of the country. Wages in the cotton mills of the South have steadily advanced in late years and although the mills have passed through several years of depression they have not asked the operatives to share their losses and there has never been any reduction.

The hours of labor have been gradually shortened from 11 1-2 until the 10-hour limit applies over the entire South, but there has been no corresponding reductions in wages, for the operatives, as would undoubtedly have been made in other sections of the country.

Being able to view the matter both from the standpoint of the mill owners and the operatives we believe that the present scale of wages in the Southern cotton mills is as high as manufacturing conditions will permit and that they are enough to provide good living conditions for the operatives.

Because they have been treated fairly and because the mill owners have never shown any disposition to oppress them, the operatives have come to look upon the mill owners as their friends and a relation exists which is very rare. One great factor in this feeling of friendliness is the fact that we have no foreigners in our mills and both the mill owners and the operatives come of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, which is the best on earth. Being of one race and one people there is a natural understanding and kinship which could not be expected if our mills were filled with the dagoes and the riff-raff of Europe.

Only once has these friendly relations between Southern mill owners and operatives been broken and that was about 1900, when agitators from Fall River, Mass., came into the South and stirred up trouble which was only serious at Augusta, Ga., and Burlington, N. C.

That trouble was however, short lived, for the mill operatives soon found that they had been deceived by their new friends who were working for their own financial gain and they resumed their friendly relations with their employees.

For almost fifteen years these relations have remained firm despite the efforts of outside agitators and under them wages have increased and hours of labor become shorter. Welfare-work in some form or another has been established in all cotton mills of the South and the living conditions of the operatives have been greatly improved.

Such a condition is galling to the professional agitator and now they have come into the South again with a determined effort to stir up trouble and we regret to say that they have succeeded in at least one place.

It is against our policy to give publicity to such matters, but at the present time we are reliably informed that agitators from Fall River, Mass., are working in the South at several points.

These men have not come South with any philanthropic motive and no matter how smooth tongued they may be, they can not get around the fact that by causing trouble they make financial gain for themselves. They are in the South for the purpose of stirring up trouble between the employers and the operatives knowing that if they can covert a condition of peace and friendliness into one of unrest and enmity, the "pickings" will be good.

Statistics in the North show that these agitators, most of whom started with nothing, are now well fixed in this world's goods, while those whom they have used for their purposes have lost much by reason of strikes and dues.

Will the mill operatives of the South remember their experience in 1900 and the friendly relations that have existed all of these years, or will they listen to smooth tongues from Fall River and turn against their friends?

We believe that our people can attend to their own affairs without the aid of men who have come all the way from Fall River, Mass., to give them orders, for independence of action has always been a characteristic of the race whose blood flows in the veins of the Southern cotton mill operative.

We hope that the present effort to disrupt the relations between the Southern mill owners and the mill operatives will prove a failure as did a similar effort fifteen years ago, for should it prove successful it will produce a state of turmoil from which both the mills and the operatives will suffer.

Hotels in New York.

Those who expect to attend the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in New York on April 27 and 28th, will do well to consider stopping at either the Martinique or Imperial Hotel.

The meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which is located one-half block from the Martinique Hotel and one block from the Imperial Hotel. These two hotels have long been recognized as the headquarters for Southern people and as they are both on Broadway and 32nd St., only two blocks from the entrance to Pennsylvania Railroad station, they are very conveniently located. The management of both the Martinique and Imperial are noted for their courtesy to guests and we believe that the cotton manufacturers will find it more pleasant to stop at one of these hotels than at the Waldorf-Astoria, especially as they are so near.

PERSONAL NEWS



ALBANY GREASE

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W. M. Dampier is now overseer of weaving at McColl, S. C.

J. T. Vinson is now fixing looms at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

T. V. Mullinax of Huntsville, Ala., has been visiting at Drayton, S. C.

W. H. Spratlin has resigned as superintendent of the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

O. J. Booker, second hand in No. 1 weaving at Lindale, Ga., has been confined to his home by illness.

—, Brown has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

B. D. Eads has resigned as overseer of carding at Fountain Inn, S. C.

Barney Stonewall, of Columbus, Ga., is overhauling spinning at the Lynchburg (Va.) Mills.

G. R. White has resigned as superintendent of the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

F. J. Crocker has resigned as second hand in carding at Winder Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

W. S. Johnson has accepted position as second hand in card room at Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. J. Elliot, of Macon, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cochran (Ga.) Mills.

E. C. Goodwin has resigned his position as section hand in carding at Bennettsville, S. C.

D. R. Bullock has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mill No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

W. W. Wannamaker, secretary and treasurer of the Orange Mfg. Co., Orangeburg, S. C., will probably be a candidate for Congress.

C. E. Graves has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

J. W. McElhannon of Winder, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving and slashing at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

N. H. McGuire has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Seneca (S. C.) Mills.

D. G. McClure is now second hand in carding at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. H. Lyles has resigned as second hand in weaving in Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

J. L. Tucker has been promoted from second hand to overseer of cloth room at Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

A. P. Jones has resigned as cloth room overseer at Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga., to go in other business.

Walter McVikee has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Oscar McDaniel of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position in the finishing department of the Cliff Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

D. W. Lance has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Motticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills.

W. M. Southern has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

John Cochran has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. C. Nunnally has resigned at Clifton (S. C.) Mill No. 1 to accept a similar position at Fountain Inn, S. C.

B. C. Chapman, of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. E. Knight, of Birmingham, Ala., has become overseer of night spinning at the Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala.

M. P. Champion has resigned as second hand in carding at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and bought an iron foundry in Cliffside, N. C.

Winder P. Monroe of Arlington, S. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., at Greenville, S. C.

T. R. Goodson has resigned his position at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., to become second hand in weaving at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mill.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

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COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

J. W. Williams, of Calhoun, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at Southside Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

T. C. Green has been given charge of the spoolers and warpers at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. L. Smith has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

S. G. Roberts has resigned as loom fixer at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at Brookford, N. C.

M. L. Taylor has resigned as overseer of carding at the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C., to accept a position at the Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C.

C., has resigned his position in the office of the Parker Cotton Mill Co., to become salesman for the Bruns-viga Calculating Machine.

P. A. Gwaltney has resigned as superintendent of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville.

C. L. Upchurch has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become superintendent of the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

M. P. Owens has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weave room of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at Pelzer, S. C.

Geo. W. Duncan of Greenville, S. C. J. M. Vinson has changed from loom fixer at the Wylie Mill to a similar position at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. H. Balton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. L. Bradshaw has resigned as card grinder at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. J. Rauch who resigned as overseer of carding at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has become overseer of carding, spinning and weaving at the Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Will H. Hartley has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Munford (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept a position with the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

T. L. Ross, superintendent of the Patterson and Cannon Mills, Knapolis, N. C., is developing a section of real estate at China Grove, N. C., and will have a sale of lots on April 4th.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Superintendents and Overseers

Holston Mfg. Co.,

Lenoir City, Tenn.

O. W. Stites.....Superintendent
W. J. Tallent.....Carder
W. R. Veal.....Spinner
J. H. Jackson.....Master Mechanic

Elizabeth Mills,

Charlotte, N. C.

C. B. Suttle.....Superintendent
Jno. W. Long.....Carder
C. L. Bumgardner.....Spinner
W. L. Tennell.....Master Mechanic

Watts Mill,

Laurens, S. C.

E. G. Jessee.....Superintendent
D. L. Boulware.....Carder
J. C. Thomas.....Spinner
J. M. Moore.....Weaver
J. C. Clark.....Cloth Room
M. R. Cheek.....Master Mechanic

Walhalla Mill,

Walhalla, S. C.

H. G. Jones.....Superintendent
E. S. Trammell.....Carder
Lem Moss.....Spinner
J. C. Cudd.....Weaver
W. L. Bruce.....Cloth Room
John Smith.....Master Mechanic

Pilot Mill,

Raleigh, N. C.

N. T. Brown.....Superintendent
M. T. Bennett.....Carder
A. L. Campbell.....Spinner
W. A. Harvey.....Weaver
Wm. Richardson.....Cloth Room
J. B. Daniels.....Master Mechanic

American Spinning Co.

Greenville, S. C.

T. A. Sizemore.....Superintendent
W. P. Campbell.....Carder
John T. Buff.....Spinner
W. B. Williams.....Weaver
W. C. McAbee.....Cloth Room
Jos. Poole.....Yard Overseer
W. H. McKay.....Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Shoals, Ga.—The High Shoals Mfg. Co. has shut down their looms and are now manufacturing yarns.

Rockingham, N. C.—Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Mass., are building 19 spinning frames for the Hannah Pickett Mills.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Beaver Dam Mills will install several spinning frames which they have purchased from the Mason Machine Works.

Central, S. C.—The Issaqueena Mills are installing 314 40-inch Mason looms to replace their narrow Kilburn & Lincoln looms which are being thrown out.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Southside Mill of the Arista Mills, has received the first shipment of the 236 Stafford looms which they will install.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Mass., are building 14 spinning frames for the Jennings Mill and 16 spinning frames and a few additional cards for the Lumberton Cotton Mills.

Burlington, N. C.—Orders for the machinery for the King Cotton Mills have been placed with the Saco-Lowell Shops. As previously mentioned this mill will be changed to a 10,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill.

Elkton, Md.—The Deibert Manufacturing Co. recently noted as being organized, will install 30 looms, 3 spinning frames, 3 beaming frames and finishing machinery. They will erect a brick and concrete building, 142x58 feet. The building will cost about \$15,000 and the machinery about \$18,000.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Mills Co. has been granted an amendment of its charter whereby its capital stock is increased from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000. P. H. Hanes is president of the company. It is understood that a considerable increase will be made to the company's mills.

Bluff City, Tenn.—Meeting of leading business men held recently for purpose of considering plans for establishment of hosiery mill here. Stock company is being formed, half stock to be taken by local men and half by outside interests. Capital stock of \$25,000 reported decided upon, and committees appointed to look for site.

Yazoo City, Miss.—Plans have been completed for the establishment here of a knitting mill, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Those at the head of the movement are W. H. Kline, president of the Yazoo Yarn Mill; G. H. Goodroe, superintendent of the Yazoo Yarn Mill; D. A. Swayze, also a stockholder of the mill, and Thomas McGraw, a dealer in hardwood lumber.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—N. Burfoot has been elected president of the new Pasquotank Hosiery Company by the directors. F. V. Scott was elected vice president and Dennis Vanhorn general manager of the mill. A committee to secure a suitable site has been appointed. The directors include: W. H. Jennings, T. S. Davenport, Dennis Vanhorn, M. G. Morrisette, G. M. Scott, F. V. Scott, S. H. Johnson and N. Burfoot.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Lowell Bleachery Co., operating mills in Lowell, Mass., and St. Louis, for the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and linen fabrics, have been licensed to do business in this State. The company chartered for \$400,000, of which \$40,000 is to be used in this State. The corporation's office in this State is in St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky.—The Sterling Spinning Co. has secured a building for their plant and will install equipment for the manufacture of woolen yarns for the sweater trade. They will use steam power plant and electric motors. Geo. Dunham is president and general manager. The company was recently noted as being incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Riverside Woolen Mills have been placed in the hands of J. C. Ford as temporary receiver, in the chancery court here, under a bill filed by the Rome Soap Manufacturing Co., of Rome, N. Y. It is said that this proceeding is in the nature of a liquidation of the affairs of the company, which claims that its assets are largely in excess of its liabilities, but that they are of such nature that it is difficult to realize ready cash upon them. The company is capitalized for \$200,000.

Elberton, Ga.—The Home Cotton Mills will be offered for sale at public auction on Tuesday, April 7. The entire plant of the company will be sold at that time. The property consists of 39 acres of land, 53 tenant houses, one main brick building, four brick warehouses, 174 looms, 8,384 spindles, three boilers with 450 horse-power. The mill has city water and lights and fire protection. No bid for less than \$60,000 will be considered.

The terms of the sale, which will be conducted by the secretary and treasurer, who is authorized by the board of directors to make the sale, will be one-half cash and balance in one and two years, with six per cent interest, the title retained until all the money is paid.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The new five-story warehouse is about finished and work has been begun on the Patterson Mill No. 2. A large force of hands are employed and the work is being pushed.

A new warp room is being built to Cannon Mill No. 1, to make room for one hundred more looms.

The work of setting up the machinery in Cabarrus Mill No. 2, is progressing and before long this mill will be running.

Emporia, Va.—The Clinton Mills Co. have organized with H. A. Ayvad president; W. S. Goodwin, secretary and treasurer; E. M. Fadden, treasurer. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. They will erect a building 500x61 feet, costing about \$50,000 and install 5,000 spindles and 100 looms. They will use the group drive electric power equipment to cost \$70,000. The contracts for the machinery have been awarded.

Piedmont, Ala.—Extensive improvements are being made in this plant which is operating 30,000 spindles on 30s to 80s combed yarns with a special department for coarse waste yarns. Equipment recently contracted for consists of Nasmith combers, sliver and ribbon lap machines, 23 Fales & Jenks spinning frames and 13 Fales & Jenks twist-ers, both types of frames being fitted with tape driven spindles. Other improvements include a new system of motor driven fan type humidifiers with automatic controllers to be installed by the American Moistening Company.

Greenville, S. C.—A recent statement issued by the Parker Cotton Mills Company shows that for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1913, the net earnings of the three corporations of which it is composed were as follows:

Victor Mfg. Co.	\$82,047.70
Monaghan Mills	50,060.45
Hampton Cotton Mill Co....	68,660.84

Total \$200,768.99
Of this amount \$45,848 was earned by the Greers plant of the Victor Mfg. Co. and \$42,947 by the Monaghan plant of the Monaghan Mills.

Columbus, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Muscogee Manufacturing Co., ticking and towels, was held last week. Results of the activities of the mills during the past year were declared to have been very satisfactory. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared. The following were elected to the board of directors: A. Ilges, John T. Davis, Jr., J. P. Ilges, C. W. Swift, J. P. Kyle and E. W. Swift.

After the meeting of the stockholders the directors met and elected the following officers: E. W. Swift, president, and J. P. Kyle, secretary and treasurer.

WHERE TO STOP IN NEW YORK

Special convention rates offered to visiting members of American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn.

SINGLE ROOM

With privilege of Convenient bath	Facing large open court,	\$1.50 per day
	Facing street	2.50 " "
With private bath	Facing large open court,	2.00 per day
	Facing street	2.00 " "

DOUBLE ROOM

With privilege of Convenient bath	Facing large open court,	2.00 per day
	Facing street	2.50 " "
With private bath	Facing large open court,	3.00 per day
	Facing street	4.00 " "

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

Broadway, 32nd & 33d Sts.

NEW YORK

Thursday, April 2, 1914.

Mr. Parker's Books Burned.

A communication from B. Moore Parker, of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College at Raleigh, states that the supply of his books, "Cotton Mill Calculations," was destroyed when the textile building burned there last week, as noted. These books could formerly be supplied through this office, but as all of them were burned, no more orders for them can be filled.

Textile School Building For Hope Mills.

A textile school building was recently fitted up at Hope Mills, N. C., by the mill management. This school is under the management of Mr. Hector Purcell, a graduate of the N. C. A. & M. College. In this school there are classes studying carding, spinning and weaving. No tuition is charged and all that will, may attend.

Fined For Violation of the Child Labor Law.

H. W. Shutz, a mill operative of Greenville, S. C., was arrested on a warrant sworn out by State Factory Inspector Bonner, charged with a violation of the child labor. It developed that he had several children at work in the mills, and had sworn falsely to their ages. He plead guilty of the charges of making a false affidavit as to the ages of his children, and was fined \$20.

To Rebuild Textile Building.

Plans are being made for the immediate rebuilding of the Textile Building of the A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C., which was destroyed last week by fire, as noted. The contract for the building has been awarded to S. S. Toler, of Rocky Mount, N. C. It is hoped that the equipment of the building can be secured by donations from different machinery builders. The burned building was equipped by such gifts, and an effort is being made by Prof. Nelson to have them replace the burned machinery.

Direct Purchase of Cotton Contemplated by English Spinners.

Thom Heyworth, a leading Lancaster cotton manufacturer, sailed recently on the Baltic for New York and will make a thorough investigation of conditions in the entire cotton belt of the United States. He is said to represent all the spinners of his district.

His ultimate purpose is to make arrangements whereby the cotton factor of England can arrange to place agents in the South, who will buy cotton direct from the producers, thereby saving brokerage charges and middlemen's profits.

Mr. Heyworth's brother was re-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.



TURBO-HUMIDIFIER
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

Not for my sake---
But yours.

No matter how much I want to sell you the Turbo—and I do, for that's how I get my weekly ten fifty—that's no reason why you should buy.

And yet you buy and I sell for the same identical reason—to make money. What I want you to realize is that the Turbo is a money maker for you. Further, I don't want you to take my word for it—sincere though I am.

I want you to ask the users—any of them—all of them—how they value the Turbo service.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.,

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

cently in America, and he became so impressed with the possibilities of establishing direct connections with the growers of the South, that the present trip of the senior member of the firm is planned for the purpose of accomplishing something definite.

Cotton Goods in East Africa.

Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell's report on cotton goods in Portuguese East Africa, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, is the second Bulletin published dealing with the cotton goods trade of East Africa. Another soon to be issued will deal with South Africa.

The report states that the natives of Portuguese East Africa are very fond of bright and gay colored garments, and handkerchiefs and scarfs constitute probably the largest single item in the cotton goods purchases of that country. In fact, many natives clothe themselves in handkerchiefs. These are not, however, the small handkerchiefs held in the United States, for they range in size from 26 by 28 to 40 by 48 inches, and they are in such color combinations as blue and white; red and white; red, white, and black; yellow and blue; yellow and red; and yellow, red and black. These handkerchiefs, or scarfs, as they might more properly be termed, come in pieces containing eight to twelve each, and if the native can afford it he buys an entire piece and uses it as a garment, wrapping it about his body and over the shoulders. Sometimes, however, two or three garments may be made from the piece.

The bulletin gives general facts as to the country and its resources, reviews briefly its foreign trade and presents a detailed analysis of the cotton goods requirements.

A Seydel Circular.

A circular letter received from the Seydel Mfg. Co., of Jersey City, N. J., reads as follows:

"Less than 95 per cent actual running time production is a sure sign of decay.

"This assertion in our last circular letter brought us a number of replies—for which we thank the senders.

"One by one of our old friends was especially interesting: 'I claim if a mill is getting 90 per cent they are all to the good. When I hear of any one getting more than 90 per cent production I make up my mind they didn't finish their story.'

"Now we would like to hear from our friends on this subject, for we just love to hear them praise SIZOL.

"Non-users of SIZOL had better write us also and tell us of their production, for we are willing to bet that we can help every one of them."

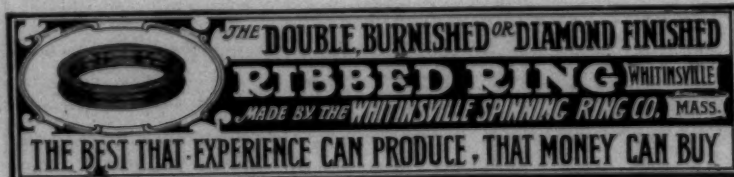
Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket Size.
Price \$1.00.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.



AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The primary cotton goods market on goods for converting, showed a steadier tone last week. The sales during the week were steady. On domestic cotton goods the market continues spotty. Brown drills and heavy sheetings continue quiet and unless some special make is wanted, buyers insist that prices are down. Prints are steady and staple gingham continue to move regularly.

The commission men who handle staple cotton goods are awaiting developments and some more definite move on the part of large buyers with regards to their future needs. Agents are of the opinion that prices are about as low as they can go on finished goods.

The gray goods market was much more active last week than it has been for some weeks previous, and a good business was put through on both wide and narrow goods. Some of the sales of wide goods cover a period of several months ahead, and narrow goods were more active than they have been for some weeks past. The prices advanced a sixteenth of a cent a yard. It is generally thought that there will be further advances in prices if the buying continues as active as it was last week.

It is claimed, that very few retailers are covered ahead for anything like the normal demand, and it is the opinion of some buyers who have been held back until this late by their merchandise manager, retail business is likely to be curtailed, owing to the shortage of goods and the inability to get deliveries when wanted. The demand for cotton wash fabrics last week was very strong, and in many instances they could not be had when wanted.

Business on cotton wash fabrics last week showed considerable improvement, the warmer weather having given converters a more hopeful feeling. The houses which sell the retail trade say there is a tendency to push the wash goods too early in the year. It is considered by them that the first of April is early enough to start pushing goods for the retail trade.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, trading was active and the sales were larger than they have been for any week for over two months. About all of the business was done on a concession basis, but manufacturers are encouraged in the belief that this is the beginning of an improvement that will take care of their summer business. It is estimated that the total sales last week were about 275,000 pieces. Most of the sales were for nearby deliveries.

For the last few weeks, though trading has been dull, the mills have generally held firm on prices up to this week. During this time it is thought that the business would have been considerably better if manufacturers would have accept-

ed concessions. Last week they shaded prices and took about all the business offered on the narrow printers and odd wide styles. They were partly induced to do this because the buyers were ready to place large orders, whereas they had formerly wanted concessions on small lots. The week's business will get rid of quite a good deal of the accumulation and manufacturers feel that this will help the general tone of the trade.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in, std 3 5-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 7-16
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-8
68x72s	5 3-4 5 7-8
38 1-2-in, standard	5 1-4 5 3-8
Brown drills, standard 8	—
Sheetings, So. std.	8
3-yard	7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-8 6 1-4
4-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5 3-8
5-yard, 48x52s	5
Denims, 9-ounce	14 17
Stark, 9oz, duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck	16 1-2
Ticking, 8-ounce	13 1-2
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4
Standard, gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	8 9 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 3-4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

March 27, 1914	3,929,857
Last week	4,028,687
Same date last year	3,739,456

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 27.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 27, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	9,338,641
Overland to mills and Canada	20,182
Southern mill takings est.	50,000
Loss of stock at interior	29,382

Brought in sight for week 155,006
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	9,338,641
Overland to mills and Canada	963,565
Southern mill takings est.	2,330,000
Stock at interior towns in of Sept. 1	476,642

Brought in sight for season 13,108,848
2,020 bales added to receipts for season.

The Real Question.

"My son," said the father impressively: "Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"Why," said the son irreverently. "I'd stay here; the question is, what would become of you?"—Ex.

Experienced Overall Factory Manager Wanted

Parties in an eastern Tennessee town are about to establish an overall factory and wish to get in touch with an experienced manager, who can also act as cutter.

The plant will be small at the start and the growth will be regulated by the ability of the manager.

There is plenty of help available and the right parties are back of this proposition.

Prompt attention will be given applicants who refer to file No. 48021, and write

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129 SOUTHERN RAILWAY Washington, D. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in the yarn market was not active last week, though some dealers did a fair volume of trade. There were some sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of weaving yarns, but the prices were not satisfactory to spinners. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

The buying of light weight yarns in the underwear trade for fall trade has not entirely ceased. There was considerable inquiry for these yarns, but in most cases the prices were regarded as too high and only a few sales were made.

There were some sales of single combed peeler on cones of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds. On numbers as high as 16s, Southern frame spun cones sold on the basis of 25 cents for 10s. Sales of 18s cones were made for 27 1-2 and 28 cents, the latter price for small quantities for prompt or spot delivery, 24s sold for 30 1-4 cents, 30s sold for 32 1-2 cents, 40 for 36 to 37 cents.

The demand for two-ply mercerized yarns is very light. There is some demand however for single mercerized yarns for backing artificial silk. It is said that manufacturers of artificial silk hosiery are finding that the demand for their goods shows no signs of falling off, and that most of them are running to full capacity and are behind on deliveries.

The situation in the weaving lines remains unchanged. In spots weavers are doing a fair business and are buying yarns to cover orders they have already booked, but they are not buying ahead for any length of time.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 — 20
12s	20 — 20 1-2
14s	21 —
16s	21 1-2 —
20s	22 1-2-23
26s	24 —
30s	26 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 — 20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21
16s	20 1-2-21 1-2
20s	22 3-4-23
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2 —
30s	25 3-4-26 1-4
40s	30 1-2 —
50s	36 — 36 1-2
60s	44 — 44 1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 1-2 —
8-4 slack	20 —
8-3-4 hard twist	18 1-2-19

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 — 19 1-2
10s	20 1-2-20 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 — 19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 — 20 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 — 22 1-2
20s	23 —
24s	24 — 24 1-2
26s	25 —
30s	25 —
30s	26 —
40s	31 —
50s	37 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	20 —
10s	20 1-2-21 1-2
12s	21 — 21 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 — 22 1-2
18s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 — 23 1-2
22s	23 1-2-24
24s	24 — 24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	26 —

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

22s	25 — 25 1-2
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 — 26 1-2
30s	27 — 27 1-2
36s	29 1-2-30
40s	32 —
50s	37 —
60s	46 —

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30 1-2-31
24s	32 —
30s	34 — 35
40s	40 —
50s	40 —
50s	46 —
50s	46 — 47
60s	53 — 54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31 —
24s	32 — 32 1-2
30s	35 — 35 1-2
40s	39 — 40
50s	45 — 46
60s	52 — 53
70s	60 —
80s	69 — 70

"Brethren," the old ducky preacher said, "right in dis yeah connection I wants you to stop and consider whut a good man de Lawd was, how he made de moments of time cawnsecutive 'stid of simultaneous, fo', brethren, if our ancestors and our posterity had a both a been bo'n on dis yeah yearth at de same time, think whut a confusion dere would a been and whar would we a been at?"—The N. Y. Evening Post.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. i Mills, S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153
Anderson Cot. M., S. C. pfd	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	145	120
Anderson Cot. M., com.	20	
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	105
Brandon Mills, S. C.	70	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	110
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	No
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82 1/2	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	72	
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	20	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	125	
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	57 1/2	60
Gainesville C. M., Ga. com.	75	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80	
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-L. M. Co., S. C., pfd	72 1/2	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	48	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pfd		
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	No
Greenwood Cot. M., S. C.	49	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	116	
Inman Mills, S. C.	101	
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pfd	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	125	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	75	
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	112	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	150	
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Olympia Mills, S. C. 1 pfd		
Orangeburk M. Co., pfd	90	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	81	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.		
Oconee, com	100	

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
Arista		
Alphine, pfd	100	
Avon		
Brown, com	115	
Brown, pfd	100	
Cabarrus	210	
Cannon	150	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85	
Chronicle	160	
Cliffside	190	195
Dakota	125	
Dixie	160	
Entwistle	100	115
Esird	115	121
Erwin, com	155	
Erwin, pfd.	102	105
Flint Mill	200	234
Gibson	109	111
Gray Mfg. Co	130	
Henrietta	127	
Highland Park	190	
Highland Park, pfd.	102	
Imperial	130	
Kesler	140	
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.	85	
Loray, com	10	
Lowell	200	
Majestic	150	
Paola	70	
Patterson	129	
Raleigh	85	
Vance	70	
Washington	100	
Wiscassett	150	
Oconee, pfd	100&int.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int.	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	92	
Richland C. M., pfd.		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140	160
Saxon Mills, S. C.	110	120
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	52
Spartan Mills, S. C.	116	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280	
Union-Buffalo M., 1st pfd	25	35
Union-Buffalo M., 2nd pfd	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals M. Co., S. C.	70	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	35	
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodruff Cot. M., S. C.	95	100
Woodside Cot. M., S. C.		
Williamston Cot. M., pfd	85	
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar	85	90
Parker Cot. C. Co., com.	10	
Parker Cot. M. Co., pfd.	35	

Personal Items

E. A. Owens of Greenwood, S. C., is now master mechanic at the John E. Smith Cotton Mfg. Co., Thomson, Ga.

B. M. Bowen has been promoted from second to overseer of carding at Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

R. R. Woodside, formerly overseer of weaving at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

G. H. Stone has resigned as master mechanic at the John E. Smith Cotton Mfg. Co., Thomson, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

M. J. Hawkins has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become overseer of spinning at Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. P. Curlee has been promoted from overseer of carding at Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C., to superintendent of Erwin Mills No. 3, Coolemeec, N. C.

W. P. Holt, formerly superintendent, but more recently secretary of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

School Building For Milstead.

The Milstead Mfg. Co., of Milstead, Ga., has appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose of building and equipping a school building. This building will be two stories and basement, the basement to contain carpenter shops for the training of the boys, and rooms for domestic science for the girls. The main floor will have four school rooms and library and reading rooms. The upper floor will be fitted with stage for theatricals and movies, with large seating capacity.

Alleged Bandit Arrested in Greenville.

John Radcliff was arrested at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.,

after being sought for over a month by detectives. He is wanted for alleged connection with the hold-up of the Queen and Crescent passenger train near Birmingham in February. According to the officers he is thoroughly imbedded in the meshes of the law. He was arrested while working at the Woodside Mill, where he is said to have been employed since March 13th. He is being held at Greenville pending further instruction from the detectives.

A. A. Freeman Dead.

We received a wire on Sunday from Mrs. A. A. Freeman of Danville, Va., notifying us of the death of her husband, which occurred Saturday night.

A. A. Freeman was for many years overseer of carding and spinning at the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.,

and was very highly regarded both as a cotton manufacturer and as a man. About a year ago he was compelled to resign on account of ill health and last fall accepted a position as traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin. His condition of health, however, was such that he could not keep up the work and he returned to Danville where he has been ill since that time. His funeral occurred at Danville on Monday.

Two Good Reasons For Remaining at Home.

We received a letter on Monday from our well-known traveling representative J. M. Williams, who had just returned from a Georgia trip to his home at Thomasville, stating that he could not start out until later in the week.



Known For Their Quality

On account of their uniform high quality our travelers are recommended by the best spinners

U. S. Ring Traveler Company

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

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Providence, R. I.

Established 1834

Incorporated 1900

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JAS. WILSON, President and Treasurer

Loom Reeds of all kinds. Also Leice, Leno and Tapeing Reeds, Warping and Slasher Combs. Prompt deliveries. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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ARABOL GUM G.



- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn, Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

Trial Orders Shipped on Approval—Especially Valuable in Hot Dry Weather.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

His reasons were twin boys that had arrived just before he reached home on Saturday, so he will have to stick around a few days and get used to them.

Some time in the future we expect to have the Williams twins on the road as traveling representatives for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Interested in Bleaching Process.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The United States Government has become interested in the new process of bleaching cotton for aseptic purposes. The Aseptic Cotton Products company of this city has just shipped to New York 1,000 pounds of the cotton which the Government bought to try.

Doctor.—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once."

His Wife.—"What is the matter with the boy?"

Doctor.—"I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on 'What to Do Before the Doctor Comes', and I must hurry and get there before she does it."—Puck.



Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass

Offers room with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths

Nothing to Equal This in New England

Rooms with private baths for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

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Rates \$1.50 per day---Write for Booklet E.

Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening

COPELAND TOWNSEND, Manager

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

53 Men Joined.

During the month of March '14 men joined our employment bureau. The employment bureau advertisement are numbered in regular order, and on March 1st, the highest number was 654 whereas today it is 707. We can only devote this and the next page to employment bureau advertisements and there are so many at present that it is impossible to run them all. Each week we drop out the numbers that expire, move the others forward and insert at the end of the next page as many of the new ones as possible. Our employment bureau has grown because of the service that we give.

For Sale at Best Bid.

Four pair of Asa Lee Mules, 684 spindles, 1 1-4 inch gauge, built in 1900, and three tons of extra parts.

Eighty-five 40-inch heavy type plain Whitin looms—1-2 with auxiliary shaft for three, four, and five harness.

Two jack frames, 6x2 1-2, 200 spindles each, with ball bearing top rolls, only run seven months, built by Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.

One Elliott & Hall Folder with all old parts renewed.

One Power yarn testing machine, 100 lbs. capacity.

Killingly Mfg. Co.,
Killingly, Conn.

Denn Warpers Wanted.

Want two (2) Denn Warping Machines either single or double heads, double flmk. Addresse "Warper,"
Rare Southern Textile Bulletin.

Band Instructor Wanted.

Want a Band Instructor. Want one who will accept a position in the mill and teach the Band two or three nights per week. Good opportunity for sober man. No other need apply.

W. T. Royster,
Lando, S. C.

Advertiser would like to get in touch with a first-class fixer for Davis and Furber Cards working cotton waste. To a steady competent man, and no other need apply, good wages will be paid. Address No. 1040, this office.

Knotters For Sale.

We have for sale 6 size B Barber & Coleman knotters. Will sell for half actual value or exchange for size A knotters. Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

For Sale.

300 sets loom harness 1240 eyes per shade spread on 44-inches, 2 shades per set, or 2420 eyes to set, for 60 pick in sley, 300 reeds to match. Also 1 cloth stamping machine, made by Saco-Lowell Shops. The machine has never been run. The harness and reeds have never been taken out of boxes and crates. The harness are cable twine, made by Andrews Loom-Reed and Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. S. Address M, care Textile Bulletin.

Section Man and Warper Tender Wanted.

Want first-class section man on Howard & Bullough spinning. Pay \$1.50 per day. Also want Denn warper man at \$1.50 per day. Address J. W. Manly, Supt., Lando, S. C.

WANT position as overseer spinning in a small mill or second hand in a large mill. Strictly sober and of good character. Married. 24 years of age. Good manager of help and hustler for production. Now employed as second hand in 55,000 spindle mill, but wish to change on account of location. Reference from present employers as to ability and character. Address No. 613.

WANT position as overseer carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in the mill. Can give good references. Address No. 614.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will take carding in a small mill or spinning in a large mill. 33 years old. Married. Long experience in the mill business. Can furnish good references. Address No. 615.

WANT position as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 616.

Have had many years experience WANT position as superintendent of a weave mill or card room in a good mill, in a healthy locality. Salary no object until I show what I can do. Wish to change on account of the health of my family. Address No. 617.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had experience on fine and coarse numbers, carded and combed ayms, warp and hosiery. Married. 32 years old. Now employed as overseer, but want larger job. Good references furnished. Address No. 618.

WANT position as roller coverer. Can also mend belts. Have had 12 years experience in roller covering and belt work. Good references. Address No. 619.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but prefer to change for good reason. Fine references both as to ability and character, can be furnished. Address No. 620.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 621.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 31 years old. Married. Good habits and a hustler for production. Only reason for wanting to change is larger job. Can give good references. Address No. 622.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Can give A-1 references. Age 39. 25 years experience. Held last job for six years. Address No. 623.

WANT position as cotton mill superintendent. Have had 30 years experience as such on all grades of cotton duck. Can come on short notice. References if required. Address No. 624.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 625.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or carder. Am now employed as carder in large mill and can furnish present employers as reference. Have long experience. Address No. 626.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 627.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 628.

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ning or carding and spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am at present assistant overseer on 55,000 spindles. 14 years experience. Married. Good references. Address No. 629.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can get results. Can furnish good references. Address No. 630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent on yarns from 4's to 0's. Age 39. Have family. Good references. Address No. 631.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 19 years experience on brocades, chambrays, shirtings, etc. Prefer fancy goods mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 632.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have good experience on both coarse and fine numbers and am good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 633.

WANT position as manager or perience and have been successful but wish to change for good superintendent. Have long ex-reasons. Good references. Address No. 634.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 635.

COMPETENT DESIGNER wants position as weaver in small mill or designer in large mill. Have had experience as loom-fixer and second hand and am now employed as designer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 636.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would change for better position. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 637.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 638.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both large and small mills and can furnish fine references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 639.

(Continued on next Page)

(Continued from last page)

- WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 640.
- WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 50,000 spindle mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Have successfully run a large mill and can furnish best of references. Address No. 641.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have both education and long practical experience and can give good references. Address No. 642.
- WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding, but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 643.
- WANT position as superintendent of a good mill at a reasonable salary. Have had long experience and always made good, can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 644.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but prefer to change. Long experience on plain and fancy weaving and good references. Address No. 645.
- WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change for good. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 646.
- WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish larger mill. Am expert carder and have had long experiences as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 647.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 648.
- WANT position as superintendent in mill from 5,000 to 25,000 spindles. 20 years experience in carding and spinning on Nos. 8's to 60's. Both carded and combed peeler yarns; all kinds of cotton. White and colored weaving and hosiery yarns. Will not consider anything under \$4.00 a day. Am now employed as spinner in a 15,000 hosiery yarn mill. Address No. 649.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Have excellent references from present and past employers. Address No. 650.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 36. Sober and of good habits. Understand care of machinery, management of help and am hustler for production. 24 years experience. Address No. 651.
- WANT position as superintendent or manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 652.
- WANT position as superintendent or would take position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and have erected machinery for about 6 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 653.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 654.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 655.
- WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 656.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 657.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 658.
- A GOO DCARDER who quit the mill a year ago and took a canvassing position for his health now wishes to get into correspondence with the manager of some good mill needing his services. Will not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 659.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$4.00 per day. 8 years experience as overseer of weaving and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 660.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experience from ground up on both white and colored goods. Address No. 661.
- WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience and can get results. Can give former employers as references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 662.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always given satisfaction. outwd prefer mill in South Carolina. Fine reference. Address No. 663.
- WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but want larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 664.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of New England mills but wish to move South. Experienced on fine goods. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 665.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 666.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 667.
- WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 668.
- WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 669.
- WANT position as receiver of cotton for cotton mill by young man with 10 years experience handling cotton. Can class, weigh, check, or do anything there is to do with cotton. Also had some experience in cotton mill office. Satisfactory references furnished from my past and present employers. Write No. 670.
- WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill, or weaver and designer. Long experience on both white and colored, plain and fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 671.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 672.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing. Long experience as weaver. Am expert cloth room and finisher man. Experienced in finishing colored goods. Address No. 673.
- ROLL COVERER wants position in South Carolina at not less than \$2.00 per day. Have had 12 years experience. Am married and strictly sober. Address No. 674.
- WANT position as designer and master mechanic in small mill. Can handle steam or water power. Can not consider less than \$2.50. Best of references. Address No. 675.
- WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 677.
- WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 678.
- WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good mill. Age 39 and have family of mill help. Good references from present employers. Address No. 679.
- WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but want larger mill. Have run carding and spinning in large mills and always given satisfaction. Address No. 680.
- WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 681.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 30 years experience in weave room: 15 years as overseer on drills, etc. Can handle any kind of loom, but prefer Draper. Good manager of help. Address No. 682.

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So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

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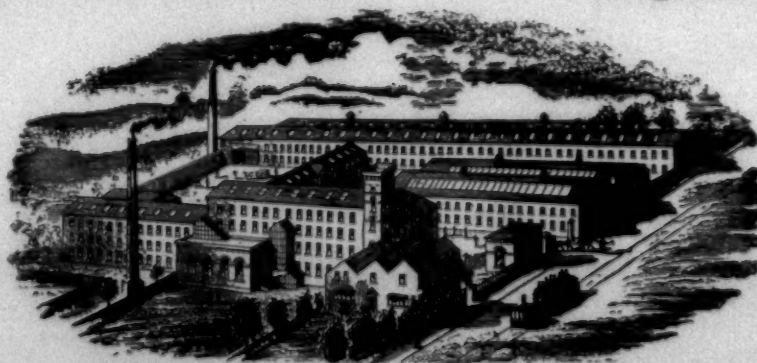
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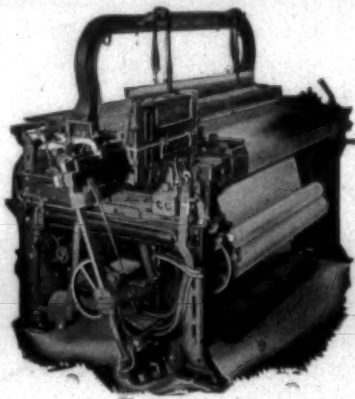
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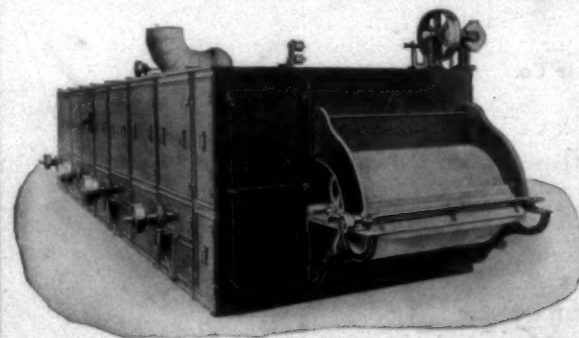
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